

will make further mention on the habits of this thrips in a forthcoming bulletin of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

NOTES ON OTHER SPECIES.

September 19, 1908, I found two females and two larvae of *Megalothrips* (?) *spinosus* Hood under the bark of a dead limb of white birch at St. Anthony Park, St. Paul. The two larvae were both considerably less than half grown and they were purplish red in color. On October 15, 1908, I also discovered a single female of *Trichothrips buffae* Hood at St. Anthony Park, under plum bark.

North American Heteroptera.

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These descriptions may be considered as a second installment of a paper by the same title published in the December, 1906, number of the ENT. NEWS, xvii, pp. 384-391. They represent new species which have come into my hands from various sources.

Thyreocoris montanus n. sp.

Size and general aspect of *lateralis*, but with a broader pale border to the corium. Pronotum more convex, with the lateral margins more rounded, thus giving the insect less of the appearance of being triangularly narrowed anteriorly which we find in the allied species; these margins entire and rounded below the humeri, not longitudinally impressed as in that species. Margins of the cheeks slightly sinuated, the tylus scarcely attaining the apex of the cheeks. In *lateralis* the tylus is distinctly longer than the cheeks, giving the head a more pointed appearance; whole surface closely punctured. Antennae pale, becoming dusky at apex. Legs piceous brown. Elytra: coriaceous portion white, with a black vitta which does not attain the tip. This black vitta is narrower than in *lateralis*, and at base is deflected along the inner margin; when the elytra are closed it conforms to the form of the scutellum leaving the white margin enlarged within and concentric with this scutellar margin which is not the case in *lateralis*. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Described from numerous examples representing the following localities: Ogden, Utah, on the Wasatch Mountains (type locality); Provo and Parowan, Utah, Wickham; Wenatche, Washington, Wickham; Riverside, California, Cornell Univ. collection; and Kikitat V., Wyoming. Those from Ogden I

swept from a grassy opening in Williams Canon at an altitude of about 7000 feet.

This is the species I identified as *lateralis* Fabr. in my paper on the North American Pentatomidae in Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xxx, p. 8, 1904, where I have given more fully the differential characters separating this species from *lateralis*.

During the four years which have elapsed since the publication of the paper referred to above I have examined carefully a long series of both this species and *lateralis* Fabr. from most all parts of the United States and have as a consequence found myself obliged to change my views regarding the identity of these forms. I am convinced that the species I described as *gilletti* in 1904 is the true *lateralis* Fabr., and that it is distributed throughout the eastern United States from Massachusetts to southern Florida and southwestwardly to Texas and Mexico. My *montanus* seems to be confined entirely to the Rocky Mountain region and the far northwest. From the description of Fabricius alone it would be difficult to decide which of these species he intended to describe, but their geographical distribution would seem to preclude my former determination.

***Sephina grayi* n. sp.**

Allied to *dorsalis* and *gundlachi*, but nearer to the former in most of its characters. Color testaceous yellow, perhaps inclined to orange in life, marked with black. Head black above and before, with a fulvous dot between the antennae and an oblique yellow line interior to each eye connecting anteriorly with the yellow inferior surface. Antennae black, yellowish pubescent; first, second and fourth joints subequal in length, third shorter. Rostrum black, attaining the anterior line of the intermediate coxae. Pronotum with a large semicircular basal spot, and the humeral angles minutely black. Scutellum, elytral membrane and legs entirely, including the coxae, black. Propleura with a round black spot placed anteriorly; meso- and metapleura with a large lateral black spot and a smaller one between the coxae, those on the mesopleura connected anteriorly. Connexivum alternated with black above and below. Venter marked with a broad black vitta on either side behind the first segment, these vittae deeply eroded within on the hind margin of each segment, this yellow margin narrowest on the fourth and fifth segments where the included median yellow vitta is narrow; genital segment mostly black. Valves of the female of equal length; apex of the male genital segment broadly and regularly arcuated. Length 16-18 mm.; width across the humeri 6 mm.

Described from two male and two female examples taken by Mr. George Gray, the collector for the Wood's Holl Marine Biological Laboratory, in Florida, and kindly sent to me for study by Prof. E. B. Wilson of Columbia University. This large showy insect seems to be strictly intermediate between *dorsalis* White and *gundlachi* Guer. From the former it differs most conspicuously by the alternated connexivum, and from the latter by the unicolorous corium. In some of the examples the apex of the corium is distinctly infuscated, but this may be owing to immaturity.

***Oncopeltus spectabilis* n. sp.**

Closely allied to *gutta* H. S., but with the yellow markings of that species replaced by orange-red. Antennae, rostrum, legs, mesosternum, mesopleura anteriorly, a longitudinal vitta on the intermediate acetabulae, sides and hind margin of the metapleura, apex of the venter, broad hind margin and narrow edges and median line of the posterior lobe of the pronotum, base and median vitta of the scutellum, a transverse vitta on the corium broader on the costa, and the membrane black. Disk of the membrane with a transverse white mark. Head scarlet; tylus black; eyes and ocelli fuscous. Fourth and fifth ventral segments scarlet, with a transverse blackish intermediate vitta. Antennae distinctly pilose; basal joint surpassing the tip of the tylus by at least one-half its length; second longest; fourth scarcely shorter; third rather more than twice the length of the first. Length 10 mm.

Described from one male taken by me at Kingston, Jamaica, and recorded as *O. gutta* in my paper on the Jamaican Hemiptera. At the time of publishing that paper I had not seen the real *gutta* and did not like to describe this form as new on color characters alone. It is quite distinct from *gutta* in its more hairy surface, the longer basal joint of the antennae, the deep orange instead of yellow color, the scarlet head, the narrower black vitta on the elytra and the absence of a black median spot on the anterior lobe of the pronotum. The extent of the black markings may be variable in this species as it is known to be in *gutta*.

***Ischnodemus slossoni* n. sp.**

Closely resembling *falicus*, but with the rostrum longer and the antennae pale at base. Head less strongly punctured than in *falicus*; deep black, scarcely sericeo-pubescent. Antennae rather slender, the apical joint thicker than in the allied species; pale rufo-testaceous at base; third

beyond the middle and the fourth black. Rostrum pale, reaching almost to the middle of the mesosternum; inner surface of the basal joint blackish, extreme tip infuscated. Pronotum oblong, a little widened posteriorly; abruptly arcuately narrowed before; behind the middle with a broad strongly punctured and slightly constricted band behind which the base is almost impunctate and pale rufo-testaceous; surface anteriorly very obscurely punctured, without a discal fova. Legs pale rufo-testaceous; the anterior femora a little darker at base. Scutellum black, distinctly carinate at apex. Elytra testaceous white, an obscure commissural line, the apical margin and two longitudinal streaks, fuscous; nervures of the membrane concolorous at base, strong and blackish posteriorly. Abdomen blackish castaneous; fifth ventral segment forming a broadly rounded sinus, the base of which just passes under the apex of the fourth segment. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Described from two female examples taken at Jacksonville, Florida, by Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson, to whom it gives me pleasure to dedicate this interesting addition to our southern fauna. One of these specimens is macropterous and the elytra attain the apex of the fifth tergal segment. The other is brachypterous, and in this they reach only to the middle of the second segment. I took another specimen at Raleigh, North Carolina, on April 17, 1908.

Ischnodemus conicus n. sp.

Allied to *Sallei*. Black; antennae toward its base, narrow hind margin of the pronotum, elytra, osteolar orifices, legs and rostrum testaceous or rufo-testaceous; slender margins of the connexivum pale testaceous. Elytra more or less clouded with fuscous at least along the claval suture and on the apex of the corium; membrane somewhat infuscated, with four strong straight nervures. Antennae: first joint thick, oval, extending for fully half its length beyond the tylus; second and fourth subequal; third scarcely shorter; apical half of the third and fourth blackish. Rostrum reaching to about the middle of the mesosternum. Acetabulae and hind edge of the metasternum conspicuously rufo-testaceous like the orifices and legs. Carinate tip of the scutellum pale. Elytra not completely developed in these specimens, passing the middle of the fourth dorsal segment of the abdomen. Venter clothed with a grey pubescence but showing a slender black line connecting the stigmata, and a black point on each segment below this; all the segments very narrowly edged with pale. Length 7-9 mm.

Described from one pair taken at Galveston, Texas, in May by the late Prof. F. H. Snow, to whom I am indebted for many interesting insects from the southwest.